THE RICHMOND DISPATCH. BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY

The DAILY DISPATCH is delivered to subscribers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week, payable to the carrier weekly, or FIFTY CENTS per month. Mailed at \$6 per annum; \$3 for six months; \$1.50 for three months; 50c. for one month. Price per copy, 3 cents.

The WEEKLY DISPATCH at \$1 per The SUNDAY DISPATCH at \$1.50 per

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VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA. In the following letter a friend of ours questions some of the statements that the Dispatch recently made as to the comparative expenses of the "State Governments" of Virginia and North Carolina-with what result our readers will see in the comments following his criti-

Houston, Halifax Co., Va., May 7, 1897. To the Editor of the Dispatch:

I have watched with considerable interest your various articles on a consti-tutional convention. In your issue of May 6th you publish a comparative state-ment of the expenses of Virginia and North Carolina. In this statement you say: "For instance, we find that North Carolina pays annually as interest upon her public debt, \$227.662, while Virginia pays \$600,000. Here is a saving of over I agree with you as to the inexpedi-

ency of holding a constitutional conven-tion, and therefore am anxious for the people to know exactly why our expenses are greater than the expenses of North Carolina. Pardon me for saying the above quoted statement is misleading. If you will examine the report of the Auditor of Virginia for 1896 you will find, on page 6, in his statement of disburseats, that Virginia paid-

Interest on public debt...........\$567,834 34 Interest on bonds held by institutions of learning...... 146,331 32

same year, you will find on page 185, in his statement of disbursements, that orth Carolina paid-Interest on 4 per cent. State debt ... \$130.24

Interest on 6 per cent. State debt... 174,800

pears that North Carolina has, and doubt-less a large portion of her debt was created in making these investments. If you will examine the report of the If you will examine the report of the Auditor of North Carolina for 1896, you will find on page 183, in his statement of receipts, the following items-viz.: Atlantic and North Carolina rail-road dividends, 2 per cent......\$ 25,302 North Carolina railroad dividend.. 195,013

Now, as this dividend is received from an investment of the State bonds, you should deduct the profits of the investment from the interest paid on the bond-ed debt of the State, and thus show what amount of interest on the State debt is paid by a taxation of the people. Do this—i. e., deduct amount of dividend (\$20,345), from interest paid (\$305.048), and it leaves only \$84.763 to be raised by a haxation of the people.

I think there are other investments which would reduce it still further, while

every cent of the \$714,165.66 paid by Viria is raised by taxation.

Medical College
Public schools
University of Virginia
Virginia Melitary Institute
Virginia Agricultural and Meehanical College
William and Mary College
Fines turned over to Second Auditor for literary funds 28,002 58

tion

North Carolina Penitentiary Sun-\$118,711 70

50 00

Less United States appropriadons 27,600 00

\$ 81.711 70 In your article of May 6th you mention a school tax of 18 cents on the \$100 levied in North Carolina, and I suppose from that you make up an aggregate of \$1,-045,625 expended in North Carolina for educational purposes, while you overfook the fact, and do not mention, that in every county and in every corporation in the State of Virginia there is a school tax levied in addition to the thous I have a time-rated above. The taxes levied for the school purposes in Virginia are di-

vided into three separate funds, and designated as follows—viz.: 1st. The State school fund; 2d. The county school fund; 2d. The district school fund. The State school fund is collected and paid into the State Treasury, and appears in our Auditor's report. The county school fund, which is a tax of 10 cents on the \$100 in this county and the district school fund. ditor's report. The county school fund, which is a tax of 10 cents on the \$100 in this county, and the district school fund, which is a tax of 10 cents on the \$100 in this county, do not appear in our Auditor's reports, but are collected, retained, and expended in the respective counties and corporations, just as the school tax in North Carolina is expended. Now, this tax for county and district school purposes varies in the respective counties, but I will guarantee, if you will ascertain the amount of taxes, in Virginia, levied annually for these two school funds, they will be in excess of the total amount expended in North Carolina for school purposes, leaving Virginia's expenses for educational purposes fully \$1.152.354.13 in excess of the expenditures of North Carolina for the same purposes. As I have stated above, I am desirous that our people should understand why Virginia's expenses are heavier than the expenses of North Carolina, and therefore I hope you will examine this subject further and correct your statement, so as to show the facts. With regards, Yours truly.

BENJAMIN WATKINS LEIGH. We fall to see where Mr. Leigh has pointed out any error of ours.

He quotes our Auditor's last report to show that \$714,165 had been paid out in interest upon our public debt, whereas we had stated that the annual interest charge is \$600,000. He also thinks we have overstated, the amount this State pays for educational purposes. Evidently, Mr. Leigh has forgotten all about the "excess of interest" upon the 'college bonds." The Auditor includes this sum (over a hundred thousand dolars) under the heading of interest paid. In order that our old Commonwealth may have due credit for all that she is doing for education we have included this hundred thousand and over in the expenditures for education. Moreover, we called attention to the fact that we had o included it.

Our State, be it known, pays on the ollege bonds considerably over a hunired thousand dollars of interest more than she would have to pay were those bonds in private hands.

It is a policy that has been pursued good many years and is likely to be ong continued. But really it makes no sort of difference whether we charge the payment to the interest account or to he cause of education-the result is the We prefer to charge it to the latter account, so that the world may see what we are doing to further the ause of higher education.

The discrepancy that Mr. Leigh finds between our statement of North Caroina's interest charge and that which he has, may be easily accounted for by presuming that some part of one year's interest reported as paid was really due the previous year. North Carolina has outstanding of 4% per cent, bonds \$2,061,550, and of 6 per cent. bonds, \$2,720,000, making a total annual interest-charge of \$297,662-just as stated by

That North Carolina has some very productive investments in railroads must be a cause of much congratulation to But, adds our contemporary, it is hardly her people. Virginia might have had probable that the potters will discuss this more such investments than she has, subject with their men from the same but for the fact that she allowed herself point of view as that they adopted beto be persuaded to part with her hold- fore the Senate committee, ings in what is now the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company and in other work of internal improvement. Still, we have something left. Our interest in Even if there should be a slight advance the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Poto- in wages paid by certain industries mae road, which is a possession of the much more than the difference between Sinking Fund, is very valuable, and the advance and the present scales would ylelds over \$30,000 a year.

Now, as to the school taxes of the two States. Our information is that the In some cases, the amount thus filched 18 cents on the \$100 levied in North Caro lina is in the nature of a State tax, though the proceeds thereof are left in the several counties and cities. Further- and comforts of life. The more carenore, we are advised that cities and fully the protection scheme of the Mctowns and townships of North Carolina Kinley Administration is examined, may levy additional school taxes. But either in the light of the House or of the it is needless to go into this-we have been discussing State expenditures only. It may be true, as Mr. Leigh believes, that the aggregate of taxation for schools in Virginia is much larger than in North Carolina. Yet we have heard of no proposition to reduce these taxes. On the contrary, many favor curtailing other taxes so that our school taxes may be increased.

It is an unfortunate, but an irremediable fact that Virginia hasn't the large and profitable railroad investments that North Carolina has; but on the other hand Mr. Leigh might have stated that our taxable values are about twice as large as North Carolina's. And this is iue, in large part, to Virginia's greater urban population, from which is gathered, by long odds, the heavier part of our State taxation. Right there we have an "investment" that vastly outweighs any that North Carolina has,

So we cannot see where Mr. Leigh has convicted us of any error, while, for his part, he has entirely overlooked the "exess of interest" and also the divi lends that we receive from the Fredericksburg road. He may be right in asserting that Virginia pays vastly more than North Carolina does for purposes of education; but we have never made any statement to the contrary.

We mean to give the facts as we understand them. With thousands of Virginians, a constitutional convention originally looked forward to to afford relief on the suffrage question; but it is no longer advocated upon that ground-certainly not by the leaders in the present movement. For this reason, and because our party is all at sea as to what a convention would be expected to do, we cannot think it would be well to call a convention now. That there are expenses of our State, county, and city governments which should be reduced, we cannot question. Furthermore, we believe that such a pressure may be put upon the Legislature that is to be elected this fall as will assuredly secure a cutting down of expenses in several directions. The people are in no mood to be trifled and legislators would know it. with Meanwhile, there are scores of items of expense that the counties and cities are at liberty to reduce without waiting for the assembling of a Legislature or State convention, either. Economy, like charity, should begin at home

The Rockingham Register makes its appearance this week in a new dress, The Register is one of the oldest and best of our State exchanges. Despite its threescore and five years, it lives in the present and keeps fully abreast of the body of the times.

Whether modest or not, the Greeks are certainly a most retiring people, these days; and the fact is a sad one. "Tis true 'tis pity." Now that we think of it, it isn't the

"piece de resistance," to get the worst of it. Paradoxical as it may seem, it is ba-lieved that the increased tax on beer will produce more growlers than ever.

eason of the year for Turkey, as the

THE BARNARD AIRSHIP.

Public attention has been diverted from the elusive and delusive airship to the tangible aerial craft constructed by Professor Barnard, and which is one of the attractions of the Nashville Exposition. The former has been cruising, or is alleged to have been cruising, around in the higher space for months, and whether it has an existence or not, its existence or imagination that it exists, has caused great trepidation among the superstitious, and brought many an upright, sober citizen under suspicion of having made a night of it on something stronger than water or lemonade. Indeed, the elusive or delusive airship has wrecked the reputations of whole prohibition communities, seeing that the testimony of so many reputable citizens of those communities as to having sighted the wonder suggested to numerous ribald and doubting paragraphers that prohibition was decidedly more honored in the breach than in the observance.

But there is no doubt about the exstence and the tangibility of the Barnard invention. Nor is there any doubt that the Professor's ship rose into space and cavorted around in the etherial or semi-etherial domain for a considerable length of time, and until the breaking of a propeller blade necessitated its

making a landing. However, the main point is that it is claimed the inventor demonstrated on the trial trip of the machine that it could be steered in any direction regardless, of the "set" of the wind, and that it responded readily to the propelling power. How far the balloon principle enters as a controlling principle into Professor Barnard's invention we are not advised. Up to this time experiments in aerostatic navigation have not solved the problem of propulsion against the wind. Despite the advances, commencing with the Meudon experimenis, that have recently been made in ballooning and airship building, Andrea, owing to unfavorable winds, was forced to abandon his last year's proposed polar

balloon expedition. It would, therefore, appear, that it the claim as to Professor Barnard's being able to navigate his ship in the face of the wind is well founded, the Professor has made a distinct and important stride ahead of all other experiments in his line. It should be stated. however, that that claim is already antagonized by Professor Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution, and others who have given the subject of aerostatic navigation and all the principles involved therein long and careful study.

THE OHIO POTTER.

The Journal of Commerce, in discussing the outrageous and oppressive china and crockery schedule in the Senate tariff bill, says that if the Ohio potters succeed in having imposed on the co ware an import duty equal to 100 per cent., their employees may at least claim an addition to their wages of 50 per cent. as a fair share of the protection which Congress has seen fit to grant in the name of American labor.

Correct. Precious little would the passage of either the House or the Senate bill advantage the working classes. be filched from the pockets of the wageworkers by the trusts and monopolies. filching operation, mark you, would be confined largely to absolute necessities

Senate bill, the more clearly is proved the charge that its operation would be to extort from the masses the money to pay back, with exorbitant interest, the fund the monopolists and trusts invested in the last campaign in order to secure a Republican victory.

FOUR MORE.

The State newspaper yesterday published another batch of responses in reply to the letter it addressed to public men, asking their views as to our Democratic State Convention endorsing and ratifying the Chicago platform.

We now hear from Congressman Rixey; Hon, E. W. Saunders, of Franklin; Dr. Quisenbury, of Caroline, and Mr. J. G. Pollard, of this city. All of these gentiemen express the decided opinion that our State convention ought to follow precedent in this matter, and some of them argue that such action is more necessary now than ever before.

It is clear that an overwhelming majority of the members of our party demand and expect the Chicago platform to be ratified by the Virginia convention. That has been our opinion all along, and when the convention meets we venture to say the delegates will be practically unanimous in favor of this course.

The Boston Transcript explains the mo tive of Mr. Benjamin F. Clark, of that city, in assuming all the expenses of the defence of Bram, mate of the ship Herbert Fuller. Mr. Clark, says the Transcript, has done similar things before at great personal sacrifice. It is his desire that every defendant, with whatever crime he may be charged, shall be assured a fair and impartial trial, and this, he knows, can only be obtained by the use of money. There are many necessary expenses attendant on a trial of great magnitude, which the government will not meet. Realizing this, Mr. Clark, without attempting to determine in his own mind the guilt or innocence of the accused, feels it his duty, as a man of property, to see that, in so far as it is in his power, no injustice is done to the humblest individual. The columns of every day's paper are scanned by him. and he takes note of the names of men. women, and children brought before the courts. If he sees that they are in need of a friend, he is that friend in a practical and substantial manner. His philanthropy is far-reaching and includes every worthy case of need of whatever nature that comes within his knowledge. Nor, says our contemporary, does he depend on agents for the distribution of his bounty, for he visits jails, hospitals, and other places where he thinks he can be of service, distributing flowers and speaking words of hope and cheer. Last year the expenses of the first trip of the floating hospital were defrayed by him, and they will be again this year.

The Journal of Commerce, in an article on "the Great Postmaster," the late Dr. Von Stephan, Secretary of State for the German post, gives an interesting sum-mary of what he accomplished. After, says our contemporary, the Austrian war had revolutionised the position

of Prussia in the North German group of States, he reorganized the Prussian postal service, and he constructed the Imperial service after the war with France had created the German empire. The postal-card was his device; the International Postal Union was his work; the money-order system in his own country was developed to so high a degree of efficiency that the letter-carrier hunts up the recipient and delivers the currency to him at his house or office, and in Berlin letters are delievered in any part of the city two or three hours after mailing. He developed the pneumatic tube as a mail carrier, and borrowed from the United States the blcycle as an instrument of distribution, and the cancellingmachine as a labor-saver. He also ac quired control of the telegraphs in 1875, and he did more with them than with the postal service to make the service efficient and cheap.

But, adds our contemporary, he refused to seize upon the postal savings bank idea "on the ground that the German people needed no more savings devices than they had, while an Imperial postal savings bank would be likely to draw capital away from the smaller and poorer localities, and concentrate it where it was least needed."

Perhaps this affords not the least of the evidences of Dr. Von Stephan's sagacity. At any rate the argument he advanced against a postal savings bank system in Germany might be worthy of consideration by the advocates of such a system in this country.

The Chicago drainage and deep-water canal is to be 16 feet deep and 160 feet wide, and will extend from the Chicago river to the Desplaines and thence it Jollet, connecting the waters of the lakes with the waters of the Mississippi. Work was begun in 1891, and the estimated cost was \$22,000,000, and the canal was to be completed within five years. Already \$25,000,000 has been spent. Sevral millions more will be needed. The Illinois Legislature has just passed a bill authorizing the Drainage Commission to levy an additional 1 per cent. tax for 1898 and 1899, which will produce \$7,200,000. The commissioners promise that this will finish the work. "If this promise is kept," wisely says the Baltimore American, "the cost of the whole work will be between \$33,000,000 \$15,000,000, making it one of the costliest enterprises of its kind in the history of this country."

A New York contemporary declares that the proposal to introduce the Keely motor on the elevated railroads of New York is said not to meet with much favor. We should judge not, seeing that it appears never to have been demonstrated that the Keely motor "will mote." About the only thing that has been demonstrated regarding the Keely motor, is that nobody understands or can understand what it is-if, indeed, it is anything at all. Some years ago, during litigation to find out whether it was a fraud the Court directed Keely to explain the secret of the force and its operation in secret to a master in chancery. But it seems that Keely's explanation was an explanation that did not explain, at least, the master explained to the Court after his seance with Keely, that he could not understand the explanation, and that the secret of the secret was as much a secret from him as it had ever been.

Those editors who think that there are nillions in the oyster business should try it for a season or two. They might then shout for a bounty to encourage the business rather than the placing of all of the burden of State taxation upon it.— Newport News Commercial.

It is a fact that there are people in this her oyster property could be disposed of so as to pay "the bulk" of the revenue needed by our State Government. It is also a fact that more than one newspaper in Virginia has advocated the holding of a constitutional convention, among other reasons, in order that our Con stitution may be amended so as to admit of a change of policy on the part of our State Government. Of course these folk are indulging in idle dreams, but they do not know it. On the contrary, they think they are wideawake and that the oystermen are the sleepy-headed fel-

The Greeks will not have any great deal of sympathy in their misfortunes. They have disappointed the public. They attitudinized beautifully as heroes of the Thermopylean order, but they were panicky under the fire from the longrange rifles of the Turks, and were rather too prompt to fly from Mati and Larissa. How many of their mishaps are to be charged to bad generalship, and how many to the conviction on the part of the soldier that the contest with Turkey was a hopcless one, we cannot tell. But it is only fair to attribute something to these causes rather than to have to think of the Greeks of to-day as degenerate sons of heroic sires.

Not dear to my heart is the hat of the maiden. That mem-ries of theatre nights do

recall. When full of expectant delights I was And hopefully perched in an orchestra

Ah, fateful as ever there rose to my vision The headgear that did occulation fore

tell. And jarred my anatomy's normal pre-Of pose till I ached and was prompted

Execrations upon it-that hat or that bonnet. That towered o'er head of the theatre

wondrous and multiple were the gyrations That milliner's mountain did practice

for me. And always in line of my sight's flucturtions That dizzening monster was certain

Some outlying wad of that palsy-struck Unceasing eclipse of the show did com

And yet not a manager e'er would Ize me for the shekels I lost 'neath the Of that giant, ubiquitous headgear, or

bonnet. That fostered more wrath than the types could e'er tell. On the River Bank.

"Hello, Remus. You seem to be in "Ef dat's a'n'er name fo' a snappin'urkle, den yo'm shorely got de rights

"Ah, I see. A snapping turtle's got hold of your toe, eh?" "Dat de ve'y perdickamen', sah, fo'

mer laig loose, but he won' leab go." "That so? Here, then, take

hatchet and chop bim in two." "Tanke, sah, but I don' zackly know jus' how fur back ter clip 'im, caze I hain' quite sho' how much toe he got in he mouf."

The Rainy Days.

nce came to us the 'cycling craze, I rather like the rainy days-The days when angry skies do beat With storm-shafts every lane and street, And all who're not compelled to roam, Content them 'neath the roof of home-For they bring chances to my life To get acquainted with my wife.

Willing to Make a Test. He: Do you think, Miss, that there i any truth in the old saying that "dis tance lends enchantment"? She: Oh, I don't know. It is just pos-

sible that you might enchant me if you were living on the planet Jupiter. A Palpable Hit. Husband: I'd have you to know,

best of me. Wife: That's simply because there isn't any of it to get.

Very Suggestive.

"I guess this must be what they call worm-fence," said the traveller, as he stepped on a loose stone in the wall and rolled over with it. "They say 'a worm will turn when trodden on."

De man w'at born wise hain' so liablest ter profick by hit as de man w'a! born a fool an' fin' it out.

It is unwise to act on the spur of the moment, and much more so at times to sit down on it.

Ambition never asks the height of mountain; it asks to know if there is not a higher one. In some cases, being possessed of a

devil is nothing more than self-posses-On the frontier death is often a con-

sequence of an arrow escape. Literary Notes.

John Strange Winter has a new novel in the press of the Lippincotts, entitled "Into an Unknown World." This is said by the publishers to be Mrs. Stannard's fifty-second novel-a statement that will surprise many. Miss Braddon, by the way, has just published her fifty-eighth novel, and this statement will surprise no one. Miss Braddon's latest-not lastis called "Under Love's Rule."

Miss Lilian Bell, of Chicago, the author of "The Love Affairs of an Old Maid," has written a story called "A Little Sister to the Wilderness," of which the Rev. Thomas Dixon is the hero. It is claimed that South Carolina has

a negro novelist. He is said to be a barber by trade, is 36 years old, and has written a "thrilling romance," entitled "Selene." His name is Kenneth Young. Paul Lawrence Dunbar is the name of a negro poet, who has written some really creditable verses, the best of them being in the negro dialect. A volume of his poems has been published. He was recently taken on a lecture tour to England, which proved a failure, Richmond, by the way, has a negro artist; or, at least, a negro who possesses considerable artistic talent. He runs the elevator in one of our tall office buildings. G. P. Putnam's Sons have nearly ready "The Life of General Grant," by Colone W. C. Church, in the Heroes of the Nations series. Professor Henry Alexander White, of Washington and Lee Univerwill contribute a comp "The Life of General Lee," to the same series. Professor White was closely connected with General Lee during the last

years of his life. The Macmillan Company will issue a volume, by Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensse-laer, on "New York City; the Place and A new book by Mark Twain will soon

A new book by Mark Twain will soon be published. It is the result of his recent tour around the world-a later, "Innocents Abroad," probably.

Some announcements of the F. A. Stokes Company are "They That Sit in Darkness," by John Mackie, which is a story of Australian life; "The Eye of Istar," by William Le. Queux., a companion volume to his "Zoraida," and "Wolfville," by Dan. Quin.

"A Son of the Old Dominion," by Mrs. Burton Harrison, will be published this month by Lamson, Wolffe & Co. It is a historical novel, dealing with the pre-Revolutionary period, and describes dramatically the early border warfare between the Indians and the Colonists. Many incidents in the life of Washington Many incidents in the life of Washington have, it is stated, been gathered from private papers and documents. Pearson's Magazine has been learning

from certain writers how many words they write daily. W. L. Alden, Frankfort Moore, and Robert Barr own up to 4,000. John Strange Winter confesses to from 3,000 to 4,000. Conan Doyle acknowledges to 1,500 to 2,000. Sir Walter Besant's fig-ures are 1,000. "John Oliver Hobbes's" industry results in only 159. These figures probably refer to the finished product. The announcement of a new novel by Edward Bellamy has started the paragraphers to writing of him and his fa-mous books afresh. It is said that "Looking Backward" has had even a greater success than "Trilby," or than any other novel of modern times. Over 491,030 copies have been sold in this country while nearly as many were sold alone, while nearly as many were sold in England, and translations of the book have been made into nearly every civilized language. Mr. Bellamy is 47 years old, and still lives where he was born, at Chicopee Falls, Mass. His new book, as already announced, will be called "Equality," and the publishers, D. Appleton & Co., hope to have it ready by the end of this month. Until that time Mr. Bellamy's admirers will be looking forward. forward. The Cosmopolitan for May has an Il-lustrated article on the New Congres-

The Man Who Was Persecuted. Mr. L. D. Basye, of Gloucester, the Democrat who was recently dismissed from the service of the Treasury Departfrom the service of the Treasury Department in Washington, in violation of the civil-service rules, and which dismissal was characterized as political persecution, was in the city yesterday, en route to his home. Mr. Basye says that Judge Blakey and Mr. J. Boyd Sears are both candidates against Senator James N. Stubbs for the State Senate, but he thinks Mr. Stubbs will be re-elected.

(For the Dispatch.)

(For the Dispatch.)

By Astor's traffic in my FIRST

A store of wealth was won,
Which, husbanded and handed down,
Intact from sire to son,
Among New York's Four Hundred
Secures high social rank,
And on Exchange large credit gives
In clearing-house and bank.

When Ulva's Lord and Ullin's daughte Reached at last the angry water, It was a sad mistake To still pursue their hopeless flight, And hazard on that fearful night A SECOND o'er the lake.

The farmer's inattention
To WHOLE'S in fertile field
Oft checks fruition of his crop,
And bounty of its yield.
And this, perhaps, occasions
The WHOLE that you may trace As prematurely marring The farmer's ruddy face.

Try Sauer's Old Dominion Bak'-

mothy skin, itching, scaly scalp, dry, thin, and falling hair, and baby blemishes prevented by CUTICUBA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for tollet, bath, and nursery.

BLOOD HUMORS CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Summer Millinery. S. Ullman's Son. Madam, that my temper never gets the Mrs. L. B. Morris.

> 206 NORTH FIFTH STREET, Will have a

Grand Summer Opening

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, MAY 12th AND 13th. All the CHIPS, NEAPOLITANS, FANCY

WINGS, &c. A large case of Leghorns at \$1 each will be on sale. The nicest Hat for the money I ever sold. my 8-2t

ELLYSON, LADD & CO., **DEALERS IN** Coal, Coke, and Wood.

1710 East Broad Street. New 'Phone No. 1006. [my 7-F,Su&W]

Richmond Traction Co. FULL LENGTH BROAD STREET, CHIMBORAZO PARK TO EXPOSITION-GROUNDS.

Also, Branches to HOLLYWOOD FROM FIRST AND BROAD. OAKWOOD FROM EIGHTEENTH AND

RESERVOIR PARK FROM EXPOSI-SCHOOL TICKETS on sale at General Offices, corner Broad and Shafer, and Scott's drugstore, corner Twenty-fifth and Broad streets. ap 10

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INSURANCE CO. of Richmond, Va. Assets, \$696,500.

W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary, ap1-3m MEETINGS.

W. H. PALMER, President.

A CALLED CONVOCATION OF TEMPLE ROYAL ARCH CHAP-TER, No. 52, will be held at the Temple, TUESDAY, May lith, at 7,230 P. M. for work. Companions of this and other chapters invited.

By order of M. E. H. P.

WILLIAM HALL CREW.

my 9-1t MEMBERS OF FRATERNAL LODGE, No. 53, A. F. and A. M.—
Attend a stated communication of your lodge, at Masonic Temple MONDAY EVENING at 7:30 o'clock. Members of sister lodges—and transient brethren are fraternally invited.

By order of the Worshipful Master.
E. BOTTIGHEIMER,
jy 12-Sub2dMts Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS GEORGE E. PICK-ETT CAMP, CONFEDERATE VETE-RANS, Richmond, Va., May 9, 1897.—Com-rades: Assemble at St. John's church MONDAY, May 10th, at 2:45 P. M., to participate in Oakwood memorial services. Comrades having uniforms will wear them.

HEADQUARTERS RICHMOND LIGHT INFANTRY BLUES ASSOCIATION, FOURTH BATTALION (INFANTRY), VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS, Richmond, Va., May 9, 187.—Members wishing to unite with the battalion in part celebration of the tenth anniversary of the company, by attending divine service at St. Paul's church, will assemble at the St. Clairs Hotel THIS EVENING at 72% church, will assemble at the St. Hotel THIS EVENING at 7.26

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE RICHMOND PERPETUAL BUILDING, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, 922 east Main street, on TUESDAY, May lith, at 5:29 o'clock P. M. HENRY S. HUTZLER, my 9-2t Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HOLLY-WOOD CEMETERY COMPANY will be held at the City Bank on TUESDAY, May 11, 1897, at 5 o'clock P. M. R. T. BROOKS, my 1-td Secretary and Treasurer.

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE,

A HINT TO ECONOMICAL HOUSEKERD. ERS TO SAVE MONEY.

BARGAINS IN GROCERIES

Prices Way Down for This Week Only.

It's a known fact we carry the largest, freshest, and best stock of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS in the city. Our prices are the very lowest. All goods guaranteed the very best quality. One trial will convince you that we can save you 25 per cent.

Down-Town Stores, 1820-1822 East

Main Street.

Old 'Phone, 316. New 'Phone, 509. Up-Town Store, 508 East Marshall. Old and New 'Phones, 34.

What You Can Buy for 25c. at S. ULLMAN'S SON'S.

6 pounds Best Granulated A Good Family Flour, spring wheat, 25c. bag, kind

you pay 35c, for elsewhere, 2 pounds Best Cream 5-pound pail Best Home. Made Preserves for 25c. 10-pound pail Best Jelly for 25c.; 2 pounds Tip Top Roasted Coffee for 25c.; 4 cans Table Peaches for 25c. What You Can Buy for 5c. at

S. ULLMAN'S SON'S. 5 dozen Clothes Pins for .. 5c. 10c. Box T. M. Blacking 10c. box Electric Paste

Can Best Tomatoes 5c.

Can Best Corn, 5c.; 14 pounds Brown Sugar for . . 5c. Large can Boston Baked Beans for 5c. 11 pounds Soda Crackers 11 pounds Ginger Snaps

pound Good Green or 1 pound Best California

1 pound Best Large Califor-pound Tea Dust for 5c., good as any Tea you ever drank ; 2 Cakes Kitchen Soap,

2 boxes Washing Powders for......bc, 1 pound Fresh Lemon Cakes 10c. bottle Ammonia for . 5c, 1 gallon Sour Pickles for

5c.; Condensed Milk, 5c, can. 10c. box Shirt-Waist Starch 2 boxes 10c. Shoe Blacking

Bottle Imported Worces-peck Irish Potatoes for .. 5c. 10c. Bottle Ladies' Shoe Snow Flake Patent Family \$4.80 per barrel, or 30c. sack.

Other Bargains as Follows: A good Family Flour, \$3.90

barrel, or 25c. bag. Brownstuff, 70c. cwt.; Shipstuff, 70c. cwt. 4 pounds Sundried Peaches,

Jefferson Coffee, in 1 pound Best Oats, 28c. bushel.

Carolina Rice, 4c. pound. Best Mixed Corn, 38c.

Good Green or Mixed Tea, 15c. pound. Nice Fat Mackerel, 12c; dozen; Salt Salmon, 8c, can.

Early June Peas, 8c. can; Grated Pineapple, large cans, 10c. can.; Best City Meal, 43c. bushel or 11c. peck. Best Silver King Patent

Family Flour, \$5.10 a barrel, or 32c, sack.; Large cans Fern Money Order must come with all shipping orders.

It will pay you to write or 'phone for one of our complete Price Lists. It's a regular money saver.

